MR. BREWER STRIKES BACK THE COMMISSIONER PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO SENATOR CHANDLER.

CAME NEAR FLINGING HIM OUT OF THE WINDOW. HE SAYS-NOT AFRAID OF REMOVAL - THE GALLINGER HEARING CLOSED.

Concord, N. H., July 13.-The Civil Service Commission's investigation into the charges against Senator Gallinger is over, so far as this scerned. The final act in the drama on the local stage was played this afternoon by Commissioner Mark S. Brewer, who gave a monologue to the newspaper nen who had reported the proceedings. Mr. Brewer invited the reporters to the rooms in the Eagle Hotel where passions had been held, and there he spoke made against him by Senator Chandler and ex-Governor Busiel. Senator Chandler was invited to be present by Mr. Brewer, but declined.

Brewer said to the newspaper men that when the first letter came from ex-Governor Busiel, making the .narges against Senator "Had I been present," he continued, "my first would have been that Governor Busiel should put the charges in form and present them to the District Attorney for the Stars of New-Hampshire. Inasmuch as they seems 1 to indicate a violation of the statute, and not of the Commission's rules, the District Attorney could have brought them before the Grand Jury of a Federal court and compelled the attendance of witnesses, which this Commission could

"I have had a personal acquaintance with both Senators from New-Hampshire for more than twenty years, and I have been on friendly terms with them both. On account of those friendly relations I did not desire to come here and try this case. I did come simply because I my associates insisted that I must conduct the proceedings. This I did with as much vigor as I ever displayed in a trial in court. I have sought in every way to elucidate pertinent facts. I never have had a thought of screening anybody from trial or from conviction for any violation of the statutes."

In relation to the statement in the course of the investigation that he had himself contributed to the campaign funds, Mr. Brewer said that he had never contributed one dollar in violation of any statute. "I have accomplished ten times more for the cause of Civil Service reform than Senator Chandler ever dreamed of." remarked Mr. Brewer, parenthetically. With reference to the fact that he informed witnesses that they were not obliged to answer certain questions, Mr. Brewer said he did only what any judge in any court in the land would be expected to do-that is inform witnesses as to their legal rights.

MR. CHANDLER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Commissioner Brewer quoted Senator Chandler's remark that the other investigators, Commissioner Harlow and Special Agent Wales, were "good fellows," and explained: "I did nothing here except get mad that has not met the approval of these two 'good fellows,' and I take the responsibility for getting mad. If Senator Chandler had continued those insinuations I would have flung him out of the win-No man with a particle of self respect could sit still and permit such allegations to be made by a gentleman of his position."

Mr. Brewer said: "Bless his dear heart, ows nothing about my relations with the President, and no more about the Civil Service Commission than does the man in the moon! am not filling the position at my own requi and through my own seeking, but simply an solely because William McKinley sent for m and urged me to take it. If President McKinley should decide to take the advice of Senato Chandler and Governor Business of Senato Chandler and Governor Business. Chandler and Governor Busiel, and should ask me for the chair I have occapied for the last eighteen months, it would be almost as pleasant to me as to Senator Chandler. So Michigan is not going to be in it. Mark must get out. He is noapacitated. He is not a friend of Civil Ser-rice, but Senator Chandler and Governor Busiel, they are the fathers of Civil Service Reform. If they only could have the great Governor of my State of Michigan as a third member, wouldn't they make a Civil Service Commission." Turning to a serious mood, Mr. Brewer said:

Turning to a serious moch all the truth of the Commission and as a citizen, of having the law and the rules thoroughly, honestly and straightforwardly enforced in every State of the Union. Senator Chandler and I have long been friends and will be again in a few days, I doubt not."

CHARGES WILL BE PREFERRED. Senator Chandler says that his position is not

at all changed by Mr. Brewer's statement. He will prefer charges against the Commissioner, not on account of any personal discourtesy, but on account of the alleged general miscon-

The stir caused by the encounter between Senators Chandler and Gallinger yesterday had not subsided to-day, but at the headquarters of the Civil Service Commissioners in the Eagle Hotel all was quiet. Special Agent Wales was astir at an early hour endeavoring to see the witnesses living in this city and to secure their presence or written statements from them. Neither Senator Chandler, ex-Governor Busiel or Senator Gallinger was present when the hearing was resumed. Captain Thomas F. Clifford, a clerk at the Republican State headquarters in the campaigns of 1896 and 1898. was the only witness it had been possible to produce. He knew nothing about the assessment circulars, and never saw one until this morning, when the Commissioners showed their copy to him. In 1896, he said, he thought ascopy to him. In 1890, he said, he thought as easiment circulars were sent out by the chairman of the committee, John A. Spaiding, personally. He did not know that any were sent to Federal officeholders, but thought one was sent to United States Judge Aldrich.

Special Agent Wales said that the Secretary of State. Edward N. Pearson, informed him that any knowledge he might have of the doings of the Republican State Committee came to him as a privileged communication, and he would say nothing about it unless compelled to do thing about it unless compelled to do so

THE DEAN OF ELY TO LECTURE.

The Very Rev. Dr. C. W. Stubbs, Dean of Ely Cathedral, has accepted an offer of Major J. B. Pond by table to give 100 lectures in America the coming season, beginning about the middle of October. Dean Stubbs is a graduate of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He comes from a long line of Puritan ancestry, having descended from the same Yorkshire yeoman stock as the present Bishop of Oxford, whose kinsman he is. Among others who came from the same Yorkshire home stead were Thomas Stubbs, the Dominican monk and chronicler of the Cathedral of York; Philip Stubbs, author of "The Anatomie of Abuses," in 1575, and "The Discovery of Gaping Gulph."

It is natural to suppose that Dr. Stubbs, the Dean of Ely, could have little in common with the long traditions of an ancient ecclesiastical foundation traditions of an ancient ecclesiastical foundation such as that of Ely Cathedral, and yet there is no doubt that the church has a man to-day in whose hands its stately traditions are in safe keeping. The Dean is said to have physical endowments that The Dean is said to have physical endowments that him for leadership—the tail, massive, upright frame, suggestive of his yeoman ancestry; easy, natural dignity of bearing, firmness of step, high, not bear Stubbe's subjects for lectures are "Shake-Bean Stubbe's "Charles for lectures and the Puritons," "Potente and the Puritons," "Shelley." "Charles Kingsley and Christian Socialism," "Frederic Maurice," "Florence Nightingale," and a course of three illustrated lectures on "Ely Cathedral."

WILLIAM S. BARTON MISSING.

Worcester, July 13.-William S. Barton, who was Treasurer of the city of Worcester for over twentyfive years, retiring last January, left his home Tuesday morning, saying he was going for a short vaik, and has not since returned. He is seventy-ve years old, and has not been in good health for ome time.

EX-SENATOR GORMAN BETTER.

Magnolia, Mass., July 13.—Former United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman, who is staying here, and who has been ill, was greatly improved to-day.



LOCKJAW BAFFLES SKILL.

BOYS DIE IN AGONY IN SPITE OF THE SERUM TREATMENT.

DOCTORS CANNOT COPE WITH THE TERRIBLE DIS-EASE-THE DEATH ABOUT THE MOST

PAINFUL KNOWN The extraordinary number of cases of lockjaw

caused by injuries received in celebrating the urth this year attracts attention in every part Every day adds to the number of of the country. deaths and of those afflicted with the disease, which is one of terrible agony.

Dr. Gerardus H. Wynkoop, in speaking of the disease yesterday, said:

tetanus in this city or neighborhood, but the South Shore of Long Island has been peculiarly afflicted by it, especially about Great South Bay, where there have been a larger number of cases in the last twenty-five years than in any other locality hereabouts. So great has been the tendency to lockjaw there that an injury such as the cutting of clude the possibility of lockjaw. I cannot ac for the large number of cases at present, nor do I know of any one who can. I do not understand where tetanus first received the name of lockjaw, as there is no more reason for calling it that than there is for calling the hoarseness of the throat

that accompanies hydrophobia barking."
"Tetanus when it appears usually follows a tor wound, but seldom a clean cut one. The lacerated ondition of the flesh gives lodgment to dirt carrying ...e germ, or else the germ enters by at mospheric contact. The poison is wholly expended on the nervous system, so that the sufferer passes into convulsions and remains so until death superenes, and it is, without exception, the most terri ble death I have witnessed.

"It is only within the last two or three years that any cases of lockjaw have recovered, and it is the hope that in future the serum treatment will permit the cure of a large percentage of cases. So far, it has not wholly prevented death, but it has apparently prevailed in some cases. The whole question of antitoxins is as yet in its infancy, and here has been more done in diphtheria antitoxins than any other. Dr. Doty has succeeded with a ellow fever case by this treatment, but, with regard to its use in cases of tetanus, it is too early to express an opinion as to its value. It is supposed that the body has a resisting power to germ diseases. In a large number of cases this power of resistance is feeble, and "Lis has led investigators

diseases. In a large number of cases this power of resistance is feeble, and "his has led investigators to try to increase this resisting power. It has been discovered that he is resisting power. It has been discovered that he is not all the second in such quantities as the animal is able to stand, it becomes after a time immunized from that particular disease. The serum (the fluid of the blood) is then collected and injected into human beings, and in many cases of a number of diseases it has been found that a cure can thus be accomplished. In lockjaw the injection of serum is made into the brain, the skull first being trepanned in order to reach the brain."

Another physician described the appearance of a sufferer from the disease as follows:
the contraction of the muscles in lockjaw that if is the contraction of the muscles in lockjaw that if the patient is placed on his or her back the body bends like a bow until it is resting only on the head and the heels. The action of the heart is increased and this distends the blood vessels, which causes the patient to become as red as a lobster, while the porces of the skin discharge sweat in streams. Convuisions follow each other with great rapidity, and so great is the agony of the sufferer that no dose of opiates is sufficient to afford relief short of a fatal one. As a touch of veritable horror risus sardonicus usually imparts to the face a peculiar and ghastly grin. The patient'llyes from one to eight days before death mercifully puts an end to the agony."

ARREST IN A WESTCHESTER CASE. PLAYMATE ACCUSED OF FIRING THE PISTOL WHICH CAUSED DEATH.

Joseph Rezhofsky, thirteen years old, of Blondellave., West Chester, died on Wednesday from lock-jaw, the result of a pistol shot wound of the hand in the Fourth of July. Joseph Fries, twelve years old, of East Chester Road, West Chester, old, of East Chester Road, West Chester, was taken to the Morrisania police court yesterday on suspicion of having shot Rezhofsky. Frank Rezhofsky, seven vears old, a brother of the dead boy, declared that Fries had shot his brother with a blank cartridge accidentally. Another boy said that Rezhofsky had shot himself, and he declared that he saw the accident. Magistrate Flammer paroled Fries until Tuesday. LOCKJAW FROM A RAMROD WOUND.

Paterson, July 12 (Special).-Lockjaw claimed raterson, July 12 (Special).—Lockjaw claimed a victim here to-day as the result of a Fourth of July celebration, in Martin Breen, ten years old, who died at his home, No. 187 North First-st, this morning. The boy was struck by the ramrod of an exploding cannon on the Fourth. The wound was promptly attended to, but tetanus resulted.

SERUM HELPED, BUT THE BOY DIED. Charles Brodhead, the thirteen-year-old son o Mr. and Mrs. Daniel D. Brodhead, of La Place, Bergen Point, N. J., died yesterday forenoon in the Bayonne Hospital from lockjaw. Every available remedy to save the lad's life was tried, The injury which developed the fatal malady was a slight wound on the hand that the boy received or even one of these two Powers separately. to

from a blank cartridge on the Fourth. The boy was well enough last Friday to go on a steamboat excursion up Long Island Sound. Lockjaw set in, however, several days ago, and he was removed to the hospital, where he suffered several spasms, which were relieved by hypodermic injections of serum.

THREE BOYS TREATED WITH SERUM DIE CASES AT BELLEVUE, MANHATTAN AND HARLEM HOSPITALS DO NOT RECOVER.

West One-hundred-and-fifteenth-st., who was taken to the Manhattan Hospital on Wednesday, died there yesterday. He shot himself in the first finger of the left hand with a blank cartridge on the Fourth, tearing part of the finger away. At the hospital it was found that lockjaw had developed. The physicians decided to inject some serum into McNuity's breast. This was done on Wednesday McNuity's breast. This was done on wednesday afternoon, and under its influence the boy seemed to improve. He appeared to do so well that it was decided to inject some serum into his brain yesterday if he continued to improve, but the boy became worse in an unaccountable manner in the night and died early in the morning.

Joseph Lavinsky, a victim of lockjaw, died at Bellevue Hospital at 2.30 o'c ock yesterday morning. His skull had been opered by the operation of trepanning and the antitoxin serum was injected into his brain on Wednesday night, but the treatment was not successful.

ment was not succession. Charles Roth, twelve years old, of No. 513 Eagleave, died in the Harlem Hospital at 12.30 o'clock this morning from lockjaw.

The boy accidentally shot himself in the palm of his left hand on July 4. The disease did not develop until Monday last. He was received in the hospital on Wednesday and tetanus antitoxin used Ordinary Injections were first made, without success. As the case was desperate, the surgeons decided to perform the dangerous operation of trepanning and injecting the serum into the brain This was done Wednesday night. At first the boy was believed to show improvement, but he begat to fall yesterday afternoon, and grew rapidly worse until death ended his sufferings.

AN EPIDEMIC IN YONKERS. ONE DEATH RECORDED, AND FOUR CASES STILL

IN HOSPITALS.

An epidemic of lockjaw has broken out in Yon kers, and no less than five cases are recorded or books of St. John's and St. Joseph's hospitals. All the sufferers are males, four of them being boys. One of the patients, who had been suffer only a short time, died on Wednesday night, was Gustavus Salinski, whose home is in Wainst Salinski, whose home is in Wainst Salinski, who was sixteen years old sustained injury to his hand on the Fourth of July. On St day he showed symptoms of the disease. He we taken to St. John's Riverside Hospital, where received the serum treatment. He grew rapit worse, and died suffering intense pain. On Wednest, was received at St. John's, suffering from violent attack of tetanus, due to a wound made the explosion of a fire-racker in his hand, on it dependence Day. The child's condition is considered serious. The third patient is James Curt who, as reported in The Tribune a few days as suffered from locklaw, as the result of scratchi and thus poisoning the newly vaccinated parties arm. Curtin is nine years old, and is belief to be on the road to recovery. boys. One of the patients, who had been suffering

his arm. Curtin is nine years old, and is believed to be on the road to recovery.

In St. John's Hospital yesterday Chester Kingsland, a fourteen-year-old colored boy, of James-st., was admitted as a lockjaw patient. He was in a precarious condition, having contracted a violent form of tetanus from a severe wound on the left hand, caused by a pistol shot, also on Independence Day. The second patient in St. Joseph's Hospital is Adolf Greer, of No. 40 Riverdale-ave. Some weeks ago a blank cartridge was discharged in his hand, causing a wound which resulted in lockjaw. His recovery is almost certain.

DIED FROM TOY PISTOL INJURY. Syracuse, N. Y., July 13.-Edward Minchell, a

fourteen-year-old boy, died at No. 996 East Washington-st., this morning from lockjaw. He was in-jured by a toy pistol on July 4.

ONE MORE BOY VICTIM.

Another victim of lockjaw was received at Rooseveit Hospital yesterday afternoon. Leo Hagan, eleven years old, the son of Felix Hagan, a liquor dealer, at No. 260 West Sixty-eighth-st., and nephew of Warden Hagan of the Tombs, was admitted to the institution. Young Hagan lacerated his right hand with firecrackers on July 4. His Dr. Marzy, who has charge of the case, used anti-toxin in the case last evening.

EKATERININSK'S IMPORTANCE.

RUSSIA'S NEW NAVAL STRONGHOLD ON THE ATLANTIC OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Through the opening yesterday by Grand Duke

Vladimir of the new naval stronghold and seaport of Ekaterininsk, Russia may be said to enter upon a new era of considerable importance not only to Great Britain, but also to the United States. For in Ekaterininsk she obtains for the first time a seaport on the Atlantic open all the year round, whence her northern fleet Baltic Sea.

can sally forth at will to the Atlantic Ocean without any danger of its being shut up in the Until now the northern half of Russia's navy has been practically useless during the whole of each winter-that is to say, for nearly six months of the year-owing to the ice in the Baltic, while in the event of war it would be the easiest thing

The boy | bar the entrance of the Baltic and thus prevent the egress of the Russian fleet. The entrance to the Baltic is so narrow and so difficult that it may be said to be commanded by the guns of the Swedish forts, while it would require but a small British naval force to blockade the outlet, it being assumed, of course, that Germany would close the Kiel Canal to Russia.

Ekaterininsk renders Russia henceforth immune from any peril of this character, and it is believed that from now on the Czar will rely upon gunboats, destroyers and torpedo craft for the defence of his Baltic ports, and will remove his entire Baltic fleet, which is far more powerful than either his Black Sea fleet or his Mediterranean squadron, to his new port on the

It is thoroughly in keeping with the policy of Russia that so much secrecy should have been observed in connection with the construction of this new port, which has been in progress for a number of years, and upon which an enormous amount of money has been spent. Indeed, the Russian press has been forbidden to mention anything about the matter, and, inasmuch as of Russian Lapland lies beyond the cruising limits of all the maritime great works at Ekaterininsk have gone on without exciting any attention. The construction of the port has entailed the building of a line of railroad some six hundred miles in length to Kimi, with a branch line to Kandalask, on the White Sea, and in this way the new naval stronghold may be said to be connected with St. Petersburg, not only by means of the Finnish railroad system, but likewise by the so-called

Petrazavodsk line.

The defences of Ekaterininsk are declared to be as extensive as those of Kronstadt, the most powerful naval stronghold in the world, while the arsenal, the drydocks and the facilities for the building of great warships are superior to those of any other maritime station of the Rus-

those of any other maritime station of the Russian Empire.
While for the present the opening of this port is unlikely to receive abroad the full attention that it deserves, yet the matter will become one of paramount importance to this country in the event of war between Russia and either England or Germany. For, using Ekaterininsk as a naval base, the northern fleet of the Czar could all the year round harass German or English transatlantic shipping to such a degree as practically to suspend all trade with the United States.

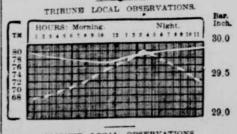
BIG JUDGMENT AGAINST TROLLEY LINE. A judgmen, has been filed in the office of the County Clerk of Richmond against the Staten County Clerk of Richmond against the Staten Island Midland Electric Railroad Company by Richard and Robert Wetherill, of Chester, Penn. The amount of the judgment is \$178,189.10. The roll recites that the judgment was obtained for money advanced to the railroad company between December 6, 1837, and February 23, 1899, which the company promised to pay on demand. Payment was demanded and, no part of the amount advanced being paid, judgment was given against the road in Delaware County, Penn. for the amount lent, with interest from June 1, 1899. The Wetherills live in Chester, Penn., and have had charge of the Midland railroad since William B. Rockwell resigned as general manager, about eighteen months ago.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

TESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S PORECAST Washington, July 13.—The pressure continues high over he East Gulf States and off the Middle Pacific Coast the East Gulf States and off the Middle Facific Coast. Unsettled weather conditions with rain have prevailed in the lake regions and on the Middle Atlantic Coast and in the Upper Mississippi Valley and Middle Rocky Mountain the Upper Mississippi Valley and Middle Rocky Mountain region. The temperature has failen in the lower take region, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere, region, and has remained mearly stationary elsewhere. Threatening weather and showers may be expected in the Middle and North Atlantic States and on Saturday in the South Atlantic States. The high temperatures in the Middle and East Gulf States and in the Lower Ohio and Middle and East Gulf States and in the Lower Ohio and Middle Mississippi valleys will be broken by showers Friday afternoon or night. Variable winds will prevail on the Atlantic Coast.

PORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. For New-England and Eastern New-York, threatening

For New-England and Eastern New-York, threatening o-day, with probably showers in the northern portion; air Saturday; variable winds. For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, For the District of Columbia, Showers to-day; unextied conditions Saturday; variable winds, etied conditions Saturday; variable winds. For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, howers to-day, probably threatening Saturday, except howers on the lake coast; winds variable.



TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Tribun: Office, July 14, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday Tribuns Office, July 14, 1 a. in. the day. The tem-was cloudy and threatening late in the day. The tem-perature ranged between 68 and 80 degrees, the average 174 degrees being is of a degree lower than on the previous day and 6% degrees higher than on the cor-responding day last year.

The weather to-day will be threatening, with probable

THE CUBALL PROBLEM.

AMERICAN MILITARY OCCUPATION AND THE FORMATION OF A NATIVE GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: The editorial in Saturday's issue of The Tribune, entitled "Citizenship in Cuba," toucher the veritable core of the Cuban problem.

The people of Cuba are not favorable to annexation, but are resolutely standing upon the declaration made by the United States in the joint resolutions of April 19, 1898, "that the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." They complain against the prolongation of the present military occupation, and because of it say that the United States is not also standing faithfully by the declaration above recited.

Prior to the signing of the Treaty of Paris and the evacuation of the island by the Spanish authorities, there was no question as to the terms and character of Cuban citizenship. The natives of the island, the "Cubanos," and the "Peninsulares" who came from Spain, as well as Spanish citizens from other Spanish possessions, were included under the general citizenship of Spain. By the results of the revolution, by the resolu tions of the American Congress, and by the treatment of "the people of Cuba" in the phraseology of the Treaty of Paris, every sensible Cuban now holds that his citizenship as a Cuban is fixed beyond dispute. They claim that all Cubans who were legally recognized Spanish citizens prior to December 10 last (the date of the reaty) are still Cuban citizens

The Treaty of Paris provides that Spaniards remaining in the island after the ratifications of said treaty shall have one year within which to determine whether they will continue in their Spanish citizenship or will become Cuban citizens. If they elect to continue as Spanish citizens they must, within the year, register their declaration to that effect, in order to preserve to themselves the rights, privileges and immunities of Spanish citizens. This singular and unfortunate provision of the treaty postpones the final settlement of the Spanish citizenships until April 16, 1900-one year after the ratification of the treaty. For there is no power or authority conferred by the treaty upon anybody to compel the Spaniards to elect sooner than the last hour of the term within which they may make choice of citizenship. If they fall to register as Spanish citizens within the allotted year, the treaty declares that ipso facto they are to be counted as Cuban citizens.

But this condition of the Spaniards is no bar to constructive action on the part of the Cubans. Those of them who can prove their legal citizeneignty over the island are capable of being registered by any competent authority-that of the United States military government, if you please -and such ascertained citizens are the only competent suffragans and electors in Cuba at this juncture. Let them be speedily called upon to say when, how and by whom the free and independent government of the island shall be constituted and administered. A provisional convention of delegates elected by the citizens of the various municipalities of the island-a proceeding which the Governor-General could sanction and easily regulate any month that is passing-would quickly settle those questions. The constitution thus provided would fix the conditions of Cuban citizenship, the qualifications of voters, term of registration, etc. Immediate provision for such a convention would satisfy the Cubans and would soon render it possible to withdraw the American military oc-As to General Gomez, the matter is plain. In

his latest pronunciamentos to the Cuban people he has distinctly stated that he is a citizen of San Domingo. He thereby removed himself from any right to consideration other than as, in his own words, "el Dominicano amigo de los Cubanos." He cannot be a candidate for the Presidency of the Cuban Republic, or for any other office thereunder.

other office thereunder.

Concerning the Cubans who obtained papers as American citizens, either before or during the late war, their position in Cuba is not uncertain. They are still American citizens, and there is no legal way by which they can become Cuban citizens again until a Cuban Constitution and specific statutes on the subject of naturalization define a method for such repatriation. In Cuban nenne a method for such repatration. In Cuoan politics and affairs they can, until that time, be only what they are—interiopers and gratuitous advisers. At present most of them are marplots, and, if dealt with according to their deserts, would be ordered out of the island by the Gov-ernor-General within a week.

The actual case in Cuba to-day is this: That the American authorities are waiting for the Cubans to organize a reliable form of govern-ment, and the Cubans are waiting for the Americans to get out of the island before they (the Cubans) make any effort at such organiza The question remains—Which side yield its position? Apparently neither and therefore these cross purposes will continue until Congress meets and resolves the situation in honest harmony with its own declarations of April last SAM W. SMALL. New-York, July 10, 1809.

[We must regard as entirely unfounded the complaint which our correspondent says the Cubans are making that this country is not loyal to its declaration of April 19, 1898, and as equally unreasonable the demand that the United States should withdraw its control of the island before a stable insular government is organized. This Nation did not intervene in Cuba for the purpose of abandoning the island to anarchy, and that is what it would mean to leave it to the tender mercies of the "Military Assembly," or of any native authority that has yet been developed there. As to our correspondent's confident declaration that "the people of Cuba are not favorable to annexation," we are by no means satisfied of its correctness. We are, on the contrary, assured that many influential Cubans are decidedly in favor of annexation. That, however, is not a matter of supreme importance. The essential fact is that the United States cannot in justice and decency relinquish its control of Cuba until the Cubans make some far more satisfactory showing of readiness for self government than we have yet been able to perceive.—Ed.]

ACTIVE FOLITICIANS. MORE PATRIOTS IN THE SMALL DUTIES OF LIFE NEEDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As active politicians are being severely pricked with pen and tongue, it would seem profitble to hear a little from the other side. In my neighborhood the best men are all active politicians, either Democrats. Independents or Republicans, and while some of them are not as sensitive to the requirements of the Decairgue as they ought to be, hey are but a visible indication of what the elecors are. Politicians are sure that votes count, and that

one vote is as good as another, and while they are pleased to have the excessively good people with them, they must secure all the votes lying around loose, to keep them from the opposition. herefore, it is submitted that the elector is the man who is most in need of investigation and improvement. Some men say that politics are too dirty for them

Some men say that politics are too dirty for them. If that is so, then they are better than their own locality, and ought to be a shining light for their neighbors. Politicians know that individual partiotism in small things is scarce; there are many men who would like to be great men in great things. But the men who will attend to the hourly small duties, such as getting up first in the morning and making the fire for their wives, are not as numerous as they ought to be, and these are the men who cannot find time to vote at the small elections, at primaries, which are as important as a Presidential election, because they are so numerous and lead to all of the offices, from the district association to the White House.

What is most needed in the world at the present time is a greater number of pairiots in small duties, men who are all around and all the time pairiots to family, Church and State. Countiess grains of sand make the confine of the ocean, and Uncle Sam will never be as great as he ought to be until there are more patriotic electors.

New-York, July 10, 189. REP, SECRETARY.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY STATISTICS. Chicago, July 13 (Special).-President Harper, of

the University of Chicago, to-day issued his quar-terly statement of the condition of the university. The document contains statistics of the attendance and work done by the university for the last

three months. The total attendance for the quarter is given as 1.10, which is divided lows: Divinity school, 171; graduate scho-senior college, 246; junior college, 326; uncl In the last twelve months 2,009 different students have attended the university. A faculty numbering 235 members has been required to instruct these students.

INHERITANCE TAX ON BIG ESTATES.

AMOUNTS TO BE PAID BY PULLMAN AND BILLA INGS HEIRS IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 13 (Special).-Heirs of George M. Pullman and Albert M. Billings were to-day ordered in the County Court to pay an aggregate of \$200,000 inheritance tax, imposed by the County Treasurer under the new law. An appeal to the Supreme Court is likely in both cases to test further the constitutionality of the law. The heirs in both cases raised almost identical questions, attacking the constitutionality of the

tacking the constitutionality of the Inheritance Tax law, on the principal ground that it was not proper to tax the widows' share of the estates under their dower rights. This is the first time that point has been raised. Both of the Judges decided that law included the power for the proper officials to tax the dower interest, and they were not exempt.

Ine Pullman heirs are taxed on the net value of the estate within the jurisdiction of this State, amounting to \$1.82.021. The tax set by the County Court is at present \$168.852, with a small amount postponed. Of the total, the following three principal heirs will receive the amounts placed expective the training to \$1.82.021. The tax set by the County Court is at present \$168.852, with a small amount postponed. Of the total, the following three principal heirs will receive the amounts placed expective the training tax unless the Supreme Court holds differently. Hattle Sanger Pullman, widow, \$2.65.669, tax about \$26.006. For the Following three principal beneficiaries are: Augusta S. Billings, widow, \$2.35.151, tax \$23.431; C. K. G. Billings, son, \$2.502.118, tax \$4.821. A. M. Billings, eleven-year-old grandson, \$1.424.374, tax \$14.043.

Beware of the twins, Indigestion and Dyspepsia. The

DIED.

Rillin, Annie L.

BATES-In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 12, of con-sumption, John W. Bates. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence. No. 51 New-York-ave., on Friday, July 14, at 3 p. m. Interment private.

BILLIN-Suddenly, at Minnewaska, Annie Lyman Billin, wife at the k ie William Garland Billin. Interment private at Woodland. CHATFIELD—At her summer home, Brooks Vale, Conn., Wednesday, July 12, 1896, of heart failure, Elizabeth Brooks Chatfield, wife of Henry W. Chatfield, of Brook-

Funeral services at Brooks Vale Friday afternoon at Interment at Bridgeport, Conn. CLINTON-On Wednesday, July 12, 1899, Morris E. Clinton, in his Sid year.
Funeral from his late residence, in Peakskill, N. Y., on Saturday, July 15, at 2:30 p. m.

PETERS—On Thursday, July 13, 1899, at Marbiedale Litchfield County, Conn., Bernard Peters, of Brooklyn No. 1: Funeral services at All Souls' Church, South 9th-st. of Saturday, July 15, at 8 p. m. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

SMITH-On Thursday morning, July 13, Elizabeth A. uneral at residence of S. Lathrop, No. 25 Morningside Park, New-York, Friday, 10 a. m.

SMITH-At Elmira July 12, Ellen Heys, wife of the late Judge H. Boardman Smith. Funeral services at Elmira. Saturday morning, 9:30 o'clock. SPERRY-Louis Major, age 3 years and 4 months, son of A. Sperry, eral Saturday, at 3 p. m., Cranford, N. J.

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Postoffice Notice.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for he week ending July 15, 1899, will bose (promptly it all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per a. a. "Campania, via Queenstown (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, must be directed 'per Campania''); at 6:30 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per a. s. Ita Normandie, via Havre; at 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per a. s. Botterdam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed 'per Rotterdam'); at 0 a. m. for Italy, per s. s. Ems. via Naples (letters must be directed 'per Forterdam'); at 0 a. m. for Italy, per s. a. Ems. via Naples (letters must be directed 'per Forterdam'); at 10 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. a. Furnessia, via Glasgow (letters must be directed 'per Funessia').

printed matter be directed per furnessia for the printed Matter, etc., for Germany, and Tuesdays take Printed Matter, etc., for Germany, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, etc., for other parts of Europe. American and White Star steamers on Wednesdays, German steamers on Thursdays, and Cunard. French and German steamers on Saturdays take Printed Matter, etc. for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatiantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the plers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sating of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

FRIDAY—At b a. m. for Ia Piara countries direct, per s. s. Flaxman; at 1 p. m. for Jamaica, Beilze, Pherto Gorfed and Guatemala per s. s. Themis (letters must be directed "per Themis"); at 4 p. m. for Ia Piara Countries direct, per s. s. Grecian Prince.

SATURDAY—At 10 s. m. for Barbadoes and Demerara, per s. s. Caribbee; at 10 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Sivia, at 10 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Sivia, at 10 a. m. for Portue Island, Jamaica, Savanilla and Caribagena, per s. s. Adirondack (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack"), at 10:30 a. m. for Portue Rico, per U. S. transport McClellan, via San Juan at 11 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Mexico, via Havana eletters must be directed "per Adirondack", at 10:30 a. m. for Portue Rico, per U. S. transport McClellan, via San Juan at 11 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Mexico, via Havana eletters must be directed "per Mexico"), at 10:30 a. m. for Portue Rico, per U. S. transport McClellan, via San Juan at 11 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Mexico, via Havana eletters must be directed "per Mexico"), at 10:30 a. m. for Portue Rico, per U. S. transport McClellan, via San Juan at 11 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Hubert, via Para and Manaos.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and (connecting close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily is except Monday) at "a. m. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednessiay and Friday). Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 p. m. which connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednessiay and Friday). Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence every Monday and Saturday at 12:30 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednessiay and Friday). Mails for Cuba, by rail to New-Orleans, and thence by s

p. m. second day before.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan and Hawail, per a. s. Coptle (from San Francisco), close here daily up to July 10 at 6.36 p. m. Mails for China, Japan and Hawail, per s. s. America Maru (from San Francisco), close here daily up to July 117 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Olympia (from Tacoma), close here daily up to July 113 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for Hawail, per s. s. Australia (from Tacoma), close here daily up to July 121 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for Hawail, per s. s. Australia (from Laman francisco), close here daily up to July 121 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Empress of Japan from Vancouver), close here daily up to July 123 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Empress of Japan from Vancouver), close here daily up to July 125 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Clip of Papeiti (from San Francisco), close here daily up to July 126 at 6.30 p. m. Mails for Australia (except) those for West Australia, which are forwarded vis those for West Australia, which are forwarded vis have daily after July 21 and up to August 14 at 6.30 p. m. daily after July 21 and up to August 14 at 6.30 p. m. day of arrival of s. Campania, which will probably arrive August 14.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of saiting daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. The sumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.